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Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Mongolia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Mongolia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,820,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $22,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

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Programme rationale

1. The country programme, 2017-2021, coincides with a time of significant opportunity as Mongolia is projected to continue on a path of sustained growth, buoyed by its tremendous natural resources, despite the persistence of macroeconomic volatility. Guided by its new Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Mongolia continues to have favourable conditions that allow it to translate its economic potential into socioeconomic gains, thanks to a young and dynamic society and a vibrant parliamentary democracy that shows longstanding commitment to children. Considering that approximately one third of the country's population is under age 18, UNICEF is in a unique position to support Mongolia in attaining its development goals by investing in the new generations – children, adolescents and young people – so they can reach and maintain their full potential.

2. Mongolia recently moved back from upper to lower middle-income status, reflecting a contraction of the economy after an earlier expansion, largely due to its extractive industry. The adverse global macroeconomic environment, including a dip in the commodities market, contributed to this recent downturn of the economy. Gross domestic product growth slowed from 7.8 per cent in 2014 to 2.3 per cent in 2015, though it is expected to show higher growth figures again by 2017 (World Bank, 2016). Despite the current downturn, Mongolia has consolidated its policy and legal reforms of recent years through increased investment in basic social services, which have resulted in a better human development index rating. Challenges, however, persist in areas related to political accountability, rule of law and effective decentralization, as well as in the sustained budgetary allocation for child-related services, especially in times of macroeconomic downturn.

3. Mongolia faces unique challenges related to its vast territory, dispersed population and extreme weather conditions. It is the second largest land-locked country in the world and exposed to winter temperatures as low as -40° Celsius. While experiencing rapid urbanization (currently at 66.4 per cent), Mongolia has the lowest population density in the world. A third of its three million strong population leads a semi-nomadic lifestyle, constantly on the move in search of better pastureland for their herds.

4. The combination of rapid modernization and a traditional lifestyle under harsh climatic conditions presents many challenges for children and for the delivery of equitable social services. Nevertheless, Mongolia has made remarkable progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, including a fourfold reduction in under-five mortality rates (U5MR) from 107 (1990) to 25 (2013) per 1,000 live births;[1] a decrease in stunting from 33 per cent in 2000 to 10.8 per cent in 2013; and high net enrolment rates (NER) for primary and secondary education, reaching 99.1 per cent and 96.1 per cent, respectively (Ministry of Education, 2014). The country has also experienced a steady decrease in monetary poverty rates from almost 39 per cent in 2010 to almost 22 per cent in 2014 (World Bank, 2015).

5. Despite this progress, disparities persist based on geographic location, income, gender and disability status. Current levels of inequalities exacerbate the situation of the most disadvantaged, hampering the country's progress and the potential of its new generations, with the risk of reversing the development gains already achieved.

[1] All statistics are from the 2014 social indicators sample survey unless otherwise indicated. This survey is the largest of its kind in Mongolia and is based on a combination of several global survey instruments.

6. Critical child issues with persisting disparities include U5MR, which in the western regions is now almost four times higher than in the capital Ulaanbaatar (40 and 11 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) and is almost four times higher for children in the poorest quintile compared to children in the wealthiest quintile (40 and 13 per 1,000 live births, respectively). Furthermore, U5MR is much higher among boys than among girls (30 and 18 per 1,000 live births). Only 31 per cent of pregnant women in the western regions receive correct quality antenatal care, compared to 84 per cent in Ulaanbaatar. While there is no gender disparity in stunting, it is almost twice as high in rural areas than in urban areas (14.5 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively), and three times higher for children in the poorest quintile compared to those in the wealthiest quintile (17.9 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively). At the same time, the rate of overweight and obesity among children under-five is rising, with 11 per cent of children affected, creating a "double burden" of malnutrition. Bottlenecks and barriers to child survival and development are related to uneven access to services and limited provision of essential commodities (especially in remote provinces); relatively weak equity focus in legislation, policies and budget allocation; and the persistence of negative behavioural practices on the demand side.

7. Low use of improved water sources (68 per cent) and sanitation facilities (58 per cent) constitute another child priority, aggravated by geographic, income and gender disparities. Use of improved sanitation facilities is much higher in urban areas (69 per cent) than in rural areas (39 per cent), and use of improved water sources is much higher in urban areas (74 per cent) than in rural areas (59 per cent). Furthermore, while almost all benefit from improved water and sanitation in the wealthiest quintile, in the poorest quintile only 41 per cent use improved water sources and only 20 per cent use improved sanitation facilities. Open defecation is also high in the poorest quintile, at 46 per cent. The most important causes of low access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are related to persisting negative social and cultural practices and beliefs, together with limited quality infrastructure. This is exacerbated by extreme climate, remoteness of populations and overall low prioritization at the policy and budgetary level.

8. Low access to key services for young children is another major issue, with national pre-school attendance among 3 to 5 year olds at only 68 per cent, with even lower attendance in rural areas (57 per cent) and among children from the poorest quintile (35 per cent). While the NER in primary education is very close to 100 per cent with no gender disparity, school attendance among children with disabilities and of minority groups is much lower. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has highlighted the inadequacy of education provided to children with disabilities, especially in rural areas.[2] Bottlenecks are especially related to the physical availability of quality early childhood development and education services, together with quality of teaching and parents' low awareness of the benefits of these services. For primary education, poor access in remote areas, lack of inclusive approaches and quality of curricula, not least for children with disabilities and minority groups, are also areas that require programmatic intervention.

9. Violence against children remains high with 47 per cent of children aged 1 to 14 having experienced violent discipline. Thirty-two per cent of boys and 22 per cent of girls have been subjected to bullying. Children's growing access to Internet includes risks of exposure to cyber-bullying, emotional and sexual abuse, grooming and exploitation. While

[2] Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, concluding observations on the initial report of Mongolia, CRPD/C/MNG/CO/1, 2015.

the number of children in residential care is decreasing, support mechanisms for family reunification as well as procedures for child adoption need to be strengthened. Bottlenecks are especially related to the absence of a comprehensive child protection system with effective detection and referral mechanisms, as well as the persistence of negative cultural attitudes.

10. With a young population, there is growing concern for adolescents' exposure to sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The most recent HIV/STI surveillance survey shows that adolescents comprise 45 per cent of all STI cases, and 25 per cent of women with HIV are between the ages of 15 and 24. Furthermore, the level of knowledge on HIV decreased between 2010 and 2013 from 26 to 21 per cent among males and from 29 to 23 per cent among females.

11. While the above highlights specific areas of concern, the recent multiple overlapping deprivations analysis shows that there are intersecting effects, where roughly one in four children (25.9 per cent) aged 0 to 23 months experiences three deprivations simultaneously: 13.7 per cent of children in this age group are deprived in nutrition, water and sanitation simultaneously, and 24 per cent in nutrition and sanitation. Furthermore, according to the 2014 household socioeconomic survey, children are disproportionally affected by monetary poverty as 29 per cent of children live in poor households, comprising 46 per cent of all those living under the poverty line. Although Mongolia has a long tradition of social protection, its effectiveness and sustainability could be improved through more efficient and effective financing and cross-sectoral integration and coordination.

12. Rapid urbanization has resulted in unplanned settlements and increased air, water and soil pollution. Nearly 60 per cent of Ulaanbaatar's 1.37 million inhabitants live in underserviced areas, as the city's infrastructure grid was originally designed for a much smaller population. Ulaanbaatar is among the ten most polluted cities in the world, with extremely high levels of air pollution during winter months owing to the use of solid fuel for heating and cooking at the household level. Air pollution has a devastating impact on child health, including reduced fetal growth, preterm birth, pneumonia and reduced lung capacity. However, public awareness of these environment challenges, as well as child-specific mitigation measures, are still low.

13. Climate change has had a disproportionate effect on Mongolia, with increasing temperatures and reduced precipitation. Owing to its geographic location and fragile ecosystem, Mongolia is highly vulnerable to climate change and its consequences, including droughts, floods and cyclical *dzuds* – slow onset disasters associated with extreme temperatures that can lead to excessive livestock deaths. These phenomena threaten the well-being of poor herder communities and children in particular.

14. Lessons learned from implementing the Child Friendly Community strategy point to the importance of strengthening the capacity and commitment of central and local authorities to sustain and replicate successful models in health, WASH, and early childhood development (ECD). The need to establish reliable monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the local level to track progress on key child indicators was another lesson learned. The Reach Every District and Soum strategy evaluation highlighted the importance of using bottleneck and barrier analyses systematically; creating inter-minist.rial working mechanisms to manage the convergence of sectoral interventions; and using the UNICEF ability to bring key partners together and mobilize high quality expertise.

15. The Committee on the Rights of the Child in its most recent concluding observations has listed a number of recommendations for Mongolia, including to ensure: (a) the highest standard of health for all children; (b) increased access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene practices; (c) improved nutritional status among children; (d) increased access to preschool education; (e) that children with disabilities may exercise their right to education; (f) strengthened data collection for all children under 18; and (g) strategic budgeting to reduce rural and urban gaps and regional disparities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The overall goal of the country programme is to narrow inequality gaps where child disparities are most prevalent, while making new generations an area of strategic investment as a foundation for the country's human capital and sustainable development. This goal will be achieved through the combined interaction of four outcomes, aimed at narrowing inequality gaps and strengthening the overall policy and normative environment for children.

17. The 2017-2021 country programme will entail the following programme components:

(a) Child survival and development;

(b) Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments;

(c) Equitable social policies and protective systems; and

(d) Programme effectiveness

18. With an emphasis on equity and investment in the youngest members of society, the country programme will directly contribute to the country's Sustainable Development Vision 2030, and in particular to its goals of sustainable social and green development. In addition, the country programme is harmonized with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2017-2021, and especially to one of its three outcomes aimed at ensuring that "by 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene". Furthermore, the country programme contributes to 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

19. The programme's strong equity focus will target most disadvantaged children and families with little or no access to quality services. Sectoral interventions at the subnational level will converge on one peri-urban district (the largest Bayanzurkh district, which is also an area of UNDAF convergence) and five rural provinces, which will be selected on the basis of the prevalence of critical child issues and persisting inequalities. The focus will be on areas where the programme can add most value and ensure highest operational efficiency, as highlighted by programme reviews and evaluations.

20. The programme will reach the most disadvantaged children through a combination of central and local level interventions. Support to pro-child and pro-equity national social policies and legislation will be instrumental in strengthening child-friendly local governance and quality service delivery at the subnational level. The programme will demonstrate affordable, integrated and effective solutions to tackle inequalities at the local level, while national policy and budget advocacy will ensure replication and sustainability at a larger scale, thus maximizing the catalytic effect of funding. Provision of high quality technical assistance as well as linkages to global knowledge and best practices will be

important strategies to support social and economic policies and legal reforms. This will be supported by generating data and undertaking research, in tandem with continued investment in evaluation and knowledge management.

21. To support local authorities to replicate and sustain successful approaches for service delivery and child-friendly planning, the programme will invest in capacity development as a core strategy, while also assisting in the implementation of behavioural change communication campaigns at both national and subnational levels. In this context, the UNICEF strategic partnership with the country's dynamic media outlets and growing private sector will play a key role, with increased investment in leveraging corporate social responsibility (CSR). Given the exposure of Mongolia to climate change and natural disasters, emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies will be mainstreamed in all programme components, focusing on preparedness for recurrent *dzuds*, as well as overall emergency preparedness in the clusters where UNICEF has a global leading role.

Child survival and development

22. This programme component aims to ensure that the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access and utilization of services that promote health and nutrition, including WASH and interventions that mitigate the impact of air pollution on children. The component will specifically address the need for a stronger equity focus on physical access to quality services at sub-national levels by supporting legislation, policies and budget allocation as well as removing demand barriers through improved social and cultural practices and awareness. The programme will strengthen national and local authorities' knowledge and capacity to ensure effectiveness and sustainability of interventions, including EPR and DRR in case of natural disasters.

23. To target prevailing disparities, this component will entail provision of an integrated package of gender-sensitive maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) interventions, which was tested in the previous country programme and will be replicated on a larger geographical scale. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Sports, support will be provided to develop new MNCH legislation. UNICEF will also develop user and gender-friendly services for adolescent mental and reproductive health (including STI/HIV prevention), in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

24. UNICEF will partner with local governments, civil society organizations (including those promoting gender equality) and communities to scale up nutrition interventions to address both stunting and overweight problems among disadvantaged children in areas with high prevalence. The programme will strengthen the nutrition surveillance system through an inter-sectoral nutrition governance mechanism (thus also supporting EPR and DRR), while advocating for sustainable budgetary allocations. UNICEF will also advocate for an improved legal environment with effective monitoring and enforcement, and for integrating nutrition modules in medical curricula. Counselling and communication will help to improve children's and caregivers' knowledge, attitudes and behaviour around nutrition.

25. This programme component will also support the provision of more equitable quality water and sanitation services, particularly in peri-urban and remote rural areas, including through a partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It will use behavioural change communication to make families and children more aware of WASH and environmental risks at both the local and national level. Community-based water safety

plans will help to manage the risks of water contamination, and UNICEF will provide technical assistance to improve WASH financing. The programme will also have a specific focus on addressing the devastating impact of air pollution on child health. In this regard, knowledge generation, support to innovative thinking, and provision of high quality technical assistance will promote inter-ministerial coordination and the adoption of child specific mitigation measures.

Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments

26. This programme component aims to ensure that the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access to and utilization of educational services in a healthy, inclusive and quality learning environment. This includes increased access to ECD and pre-school services and improved teaching quality, complemented by work to enhance parents' knowledge, attitudes and practices. Children and adolescents in schools and in out-of-schools settings will benefit from improved life-skills, health, nutrition and sanitation. The programme will also provide support for EPR and DRR through the education sector.

27. With the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science as the coordinating agency, the programme will support education system reform to address inequality gaps – including gender through policy-level analysis, research and advocacy. This will also help to improve planning, budgeting and monitoring. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to develop national tools to assess the quality of education and improve the Education Management Information System (EMIS).

28. In parallel, capacity development at the local level will help to implement decentralized and cross-sectoral ECD services and subsequently influence national standards. Local partnerships will foster awareness among parents and caregivers about this critical period in children's lives, and enhance parents' participation in school management. Locally tested inclusive education models will be replicated so as to increase primary school attendance among the most disadvantaged children (e.g., children with disabilities and from minority groups).

29. This component will promote innovation in implementing life-skills programmes in schools and in out-of-schools settings, targeting adolescents. Knowledge, attitudes and practices around STI/HIV prevention among adolescents will be prioritized. School social workers will have enhanced capacity to address psychosocial issues among students (including violence, bullying and abuse) while partnerships will be explored to develop referral systems in schools.

30. A healthy learning environment is essential for good education outcomes and UNICEF will support local authorities to implement the new norms and requirements for quality WASH in kindergartens, schools and dormitories. This will have a specific focus on sanitation for girls – including menstrual hygiene management – that will be promoted through local education and health authorities. UNICEF will also pursue partnerships to set up school health and environment clubs and hygiene, and promote hand-washing campaigns with the direct participation of adolescents.

Equitable social policies and protective systems

31. This programme component aims to ensure that child-related policies, budgets and systems, including the child protection system, are inclusive, gender and equity focused.

The component will address the need for a better integrated social welfare system for children; for implementation of the newly approved Child Protection Law; for the strengthening of child-friendly local governance; and for the forging of a strategic partnership with the private sector.

32. This component will support national social protection reform around social assistance, while UNICEF, in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), ADB and the World Bank, will support cash transfers for disadvantaged children and vulnerable families. UNICEF will strengthen the knowledge and evaluation base of national social protection – demonstrating its impact and sustainability, and suggesting potential areas of improvement for effective child benefits. National monitoring systems for child poverty and child equity will be promoted and built on compelling research findings in order to influence the equity focus of national policies and effective decentralization. High quality technical assistance combined with efforts to connect partners to global best practices through triangular cooperation and international dialogue will be strategies of choice.

33. With the approval of the new Child Protection Law, creating a performing system to deliver services with monitoring and enforcement mechanisms is now a priority. UNICEF and the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection will support capacity development of social welfare and justice sectors at both national and subnational levels. The programme will strengthen capacity for budgeting, monitoring and tracking to ensure that child protection services are adequately financed. Developing information management systems, together with improved local administrative data and analyses, will help to prevent and process cases of violence, exploitation and abuse. UNICEF will maintain its leadership role for child protection in emergencies.

34. Policy advocacy will support further decentralization so as to ensure a child focus within the increased autonomy of local authorities for planning and budgeting. Capacity of local authorities will be strengthened with the intention of increasing spending on equity-focused and integrated social services from decentralized budget sources. In particular – and based on lessons learned – the capacity to collect and utilize child rights data to inform local policies and decisions will be strengthened. Technical assistance will be provided for managing converging multi-sectoral interventions. Child and community participation will be fostered to influence decisions on prioritizing expenditures at the subnational level.

35. An innovative aspect of this country programme will be the engagement with the country's growing private sector, now accounting for 75 per cent of the GDP (World Bank, 2014). UNICEF will form strategic partnerships to influence CSR – especially with the prominent mining industry – to leverage its potential in achieving results for children and replication of successful interventions. Moreover, the programme will help to support children's rights in the workplace, marketplace and community and the implementation of the child rights and business principles.

Programme effectiveness

36. The programme effectiveness component will ensure that the country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards. It will support programme coordination, including inter-ministerial working mechanisms – as guided by lessons learned. It will also support programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF will make systematic use of bottleneck and barrier

analyses to direct the programme to benefit the most disadvantaged children. UNICEF will promote and fulfil child rights through public communication and strategic partnerships with a wide array of stakeholders, using evidence-based advocacy and knowledge management.

37. Strategic communication, advocacy and partnerships will be particularly important for the country programme's upstream focus and for reaching an increasingly connected young society. Using digital and traditional media, UNICEF will seek to inspire key decision-makers, opinion leaders, media and the general public to act in the best interest of Mongolian children. New technologies and innovations will reach new partners and audiences, especially youth and millennials.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child survival and development	452	8 250	8 702
Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments	858	8 862	9 720
Equitable social policies and protective systems	1 821	4 100	5 921
Programme effectiveness	1 689	788	2 477
Total	**4 820**	**22 000**	**26 820**

*Indicative estimates based on the availability of future funding opportunities, donor contributions, private sectors and thematic funds. Estimate excludes emergency funding.

Programme and risk management

38. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

39. The programme will be coordinated through the UNDAF coordination mechanism and will be implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with sectoral ministries and departments at national and subnational levels, as well as with non-governmental partners. The United Nations organizations in Mongolia will continue to share common premises and common services, with security oversight provided by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

40. Programme effectiveness will be strengthened by converging efforts to a number of well-defined geographic areas (both urban and rural), selected on the basis of highest prevalence of critical child issues and persisting disparities. This focus will add most value in terms of return of investment in improving child outcomes while also ensuring operational efficiency in the use and monitoring of resources, as highlighted by programme reviews and evaluations.

41. The current macroeconomic downturn and diminishing official development assistance (ODA) constitute important risks towards achieving outcomes for children. Based on the updated resource mobilization strategy, UNICEF will mitigate this risk and ensure budgeted Other Resources through a two-fold approach. It will further expand collaborative relations with donors traditionally close to Mongolia whose contribution has steadily increased in past years, together with widened outreach to new donors and active participation in donor coordination groups in Mongolia. Moreover, UNICEF will strengthen its leveraging role for sustained investment in children through the state budget, in particular by expanding its ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Finance, as well as with international financial institutions and the private sector. Natural disasters and climate-related shocks also constitute important risks. Consequently, EPR and DRR will be mainstreamed in all programme components and coordinated with the UNDAF mechanisms. UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition and WASH, and co-lead for education, as well as the sub-cluster lead for child protection. The early warning early action preparedness annual update will enhance emergency preparedness while the application of the harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT) annual assurance plan will mitigate risks in programme implementation. UNICEF will systematically assess risks and define mitigation measures through the enterprise risk management framework.

Monitoring and evaluation

42. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on the results and resources framework. Monitoring efforts will focus on assessing progress in addressing bottlenecks and barriers at multiple levels (supply, demand, enabling environment), as described in the programme components. The annual reviews and the 2019 mid-term review will inform UNDAF monitoring and reporting and necessary programme adjustments.

43. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will include priority research, monitoring and evaluation activities critical for results-based management. UNICEF will conduct four major evaluations: (a) evaluability assessment of the country programme; (b) evaluation of the child protection service provision mechanisms; (c) evaluation of the inclusive education programme; and (d) evaluation of the geographic approach adopted in the country programme.

44. UNICEF will continue to partner with the National Statistics Office, the National Authority for Children and with other relevant national and subnational institutions. This will improve the coverage, quality and equity focus of disaggregated data, as well as strengthen results monitoring, including towards the child-focussed Sustainable Development Goals. The programme will invest in harmonizing statistics on child rights across state bodies (including through sectoral management information systems) to align with international standards, and also engage with line ministries in monitoring the implementation of newly adopted laws. UNICEF will lead the UNDAF monitoring group as part of the UNDAF outcome results group co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mongolia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2-4, 6-7, 9, 12-15, 17-21, 23-30, 32, 34-37, 39-40, 42. **National priorities from Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030** 2.2 Sustainable social development (2.4.1 Ensuring social equity through inclusive growth; 2.4.2 An effective, high quality and accessible health care system; and Knowledge-based society and a skilful Mongolia); 2.3 Environmental sustainability (2.3.1 Integrated water resource management; 2.3.2 Coping with climate change); 2.4 Governance for sustainable development. **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: All UNICEF programme outcomes contribute to the three proposed UNDAF outcomes, in particular to Outcome 2: By 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene. **UNDAF outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** 1. Percentage of population using improved water sources 2. Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities 3. Primary and secondary education net enrollment rate of children from the poorest quintile 4. Enrollment of children with disabilities in general education schools 5. Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being 6. Percentage of children age 36-59 months from the poorest quintile who are attending an early childhood education programme 7. Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP 8. Prevalence of stunting among children under five years old
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s) (from Strategic Plan 2014-2017): All

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UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access and utilization of services that promote health and nutrition, including water, sanitation, hygiene and interventions that mitigate the impact of air pollution on child survival.	Percentage of children age 0 to five months exclusively breastfed Baseline: 47.1% (2013) Target: 60%	Social indicator sample survey (SISS)/National Statistics Office (NSO)	1.1. Central and decentralized health authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to roll-out and sustain MNCH, STI/HIV prevention and adolescent mental health services, through established subnational delivery systems. 1.2. Central and decentralized health authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to legislate, budget, design and deliver quality and equitable nutrition services. 1.3. Central and decentralized health and environment authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to legislate, budget, design, deliver and coordinate WASH services and interventions to mitigate the impact of air pollution on child survival.	Government: Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT), NSO, Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, Water Service Regulatory Commission, Public Health Institute (PHI), local governments United Nations: World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Other: World Bank (WB); ADB, ING Bank, ARIG Bank of Mongolia, German development agency (GIZ), Swiss Agency for Development and	452	8 250	702
	Children less than one year old receiving measles-containing vaccine at national level Baseline: 86.1% (2013) Target: 89%	SISS/NSO					
	Percentage of deaths among children under five years of age due to pneumonia Baseline: 15% (2015) Target: 12%	MOHS					
	Percentage of adolescents age 15 to 19 tested for HIV (national/girls/boys) Baseline: 13.5%/16.5%/10.4% (2014) Target: 20%, 22%, 18%	MOHS					
	Proportion of the population using an improved source of drinking water in UNICEF target areas Baseline: TBD* (2016) Target: 90%	Survey report UNICEF					
	Proportion of the population having an improved sanitation facility in UNICEF target areas Baseline: TBD* (2016) Target: 80% (*Survey to be done in 2016 to inform baseline)	Survey report UNICEF					
	Number of new national policies and programmes on	Government legal database					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	mitigation of impacts of air pollution on child health Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 2			Cooperation (SDC), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), media, Mongolian National Broadcasting (MNB), Chamber of Commerce			
2. By 2021, the most disadvantaged children benefit from increased access and utilization of educational services in a healthy, inclusive and quality learning environment.	Attendance rate in early childhood education (national/boys/girls/ poorest quintile) Baseline: 68.2% / 68.1% / 68.2% / 35.8% (2013) Target: 78% / 78% / 78% / 46%	SISS/NSO	2.1. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science's capacity to develop, budget, design and implement equity-focused, gender-sensitive policies, strategies, norms, requirements for early childhood development, primary and adolescent learning is enhanced. 2.2. Decentralized education authorities in target areas have improved capacity to increase access and utilization of quality, inclusive ECD and primary education services. 2.3. Education authorities in target areas have improved capacity to design and implement innovative programmes that can enhance life skills, participation and increase utilisation of STI prevention services.	Government: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), MOHS, Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, NSO, local governments United Nations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO UNFPA, UNDP Other: WB, ADB, SDC, European Union (EU), KOICA,	858	8 862	9 720
	Enrolment rate of children with disabilities in general education schools (national) Baseline: 44% (2010) Target: 70%	Census/NSO					
	Adolescents age 15-19 years having comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS (national: boys/girls) Baseline: 69.5% / 68.6% (2013) Target: 80% / 80%	SISS/NSO					
	Proportion of kindergartens, schools and dormitories in	MECS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	UNICEF target areas with improved WASH facilities in line with national norms and requirements Baseline 0 (2016) Target: 100%		2.4. Education authorities in targeted areas have increased capacity to implement national norms and requirements for water, sanitation and hygiene in kindergartens, schools and dormitories.	JICA, Save the Children, World Vision, WASH Action of Mongolia, Mongolian Red Cross, The Asia Foundation, Mongolian University of Science and Technology			
3. By 2021, child related national policies, budgets and systems, including the child protection system, are inclusive and equity-focused.	Public social protection expenditures for children as percentage of GDP Baseline: TBD (2016) Target: increase by 2% (*Survey to be done in 2016 to inform baseline)	MPDSP, MOF	3.1. National authorities have increased capacity and evidence to enhance the equity and child focus of the national social protection system. 3.2. Government's capacity to legislate, plan, budget and to provide child protection services has increased to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation at central level and in targeted areas. 3.3. Local authorities in target areas have adopted child-friendly strategies, improved knowledge of the situation of children and enhanced capacity to design and deliver integrated and equitable supply of services. 3.4. The private sector (and in particular extractive industries) has increased capacity and commitment to its responsibility to respect child rights, including implementation of CRBP.	Government: MOF, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection (MPDSP), NSO, National Authority for Children (NAC), Parliament of Mongolia, Cabinet Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce United Nations: UNFPA, UNDP, ILO Other: WB; ADB, EU, GIZ, SDC, KOICA, JICA, NGOs, ING Bank, ARIG Bank of Mongolia	1 821	4 100	921
	Children 2 to 14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household Baseline: 49.3% (2013) Target: 44% (2021)	SISS/NSO					
	Number of companies that incorporate elements of children's rights and business principles (CRBP) Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 10	UNICEF monitoring					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Number of participatory annual reviews conducted during the programme cycle Baseline: 5 (2016) Target: 5	UNICEF monitoring	4.1. Programme planning and monitoring: UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes. 4.2. Communications, advocacy and partnerships: UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources for effective advocacy and partnerships on child rights issues with stakeholders.	Government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MECS, NAC, MOF, MPDSP, NSO, Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, Water Service Regulatory Commission, Chamber of Commerce, PHI, local government Other: NGOs	1 869	788	2 477
Total resources					**4 820**	**22 000**	**26 820**